

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Former Body Given a Long Afternoon to the Navy Bill.

All the New Legislation Suggested by the House Stricken Out.

The Sundry Civil Bill Under Consideration in the House.

An Important Amendment Affecting the Preemption Laws.

THE SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal the senate, on motion of Mr. Kellogg, went into executive session, which was very brief. When the doors were reopened, Mr. Stanford presented a memorial of the legislature of Oregon asking aid for the construction of a railway from Crescent City to the Dalles.

Mr. Morrill presented the remonstrance of certain American authors against the reduction of the tariff on books below 25 per cent, one of them, Mr. Steadman, saying "In the absence of an international copyright law I am compelled to sign this."

Mr. Call offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, requesting the president to institute negotiations with the government of Spain for the restoration of money unlawfully taken from Captain McKay and others, shipwrecked on the coast of Cuba.

Mr. Garland called up the resolution offered by him yesterday for the appointment of a special committee to examine and report upon the methods of improving the navigation of the Mississippi river below Cairo, and it was adopted.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. McPherson moved to consider it, but the senate, on motion of Mr. Kellogg, adjourned. The intention of the committee reporting the bill that it should not disturb in any way the status of any of the officers of the navy, and asked Mr. Hale whether that intention had been embodied in the bill.

Mr. Hale replied that that was the intention of the committee. All legislation attempted by the senate had been struck out, leaving this a clean bill containing appropriations for maintaining the existing navy and other items for the increase of the navy standing apart from the appropriations for the different bureaus. There was nothing in the bill to disturb the status of any officer in the navy as existing today.

The provision for no part of the money appropriated for "general care, increase, and protection of the navy in the line of construction and repair, &c., shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs shall exceed 25 per cent of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same size and like material, gave rise to debate.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, criticised it as an extraordinary provision, one which might be so construed as to destroy every available wooden ship in the navy.

Mr. McPherson took the same view. The idea of the present administration of the navy department is to reconstruct the existing navy, so as to give an opportunity for the construction of a new one, involving vast expenditures of money and unlimited extension in the construction of the navy, and, strangely enough, the naval committee of both houses of congress seemed to favor that course. He moved to amend the proviso by substituting 40 per cent for 25 per cent.

Mr. Hale said that this whole subject of the expenditure of money for the repair of vessels belonging to the United States was in the discretion of the committee, and that the committee was not bound to follow the recommendation of the naval committee of both houses of congress.

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25 per cent upon the idea that that figure would be less likely to provoke opposition, and admitted, in reply to another question by Mr. Ingalls, that he thought it would be wise to accept the secretary's suggestion.

Mr. Ingalls then asked Mr. Hale whether the vessels had been properly described by the secretary of the navy, as useful only for naval exercises, for displaying the national flag, and for spectacular purposes generally; they were "painted ships upon a painted ocean," and money spent upon them in repairs because they were not seaworthy. Therefore he moved to amend by making the limit 20 per cent, instead of 25.

The amendment was adopted, and the provision, so amended, was agreed to—ayes 33, noes 17.

On the paragraph appropriating \$1,000,000 for the completion of the ironclads in accordance with the act of March 3, 1879, the naval advisory board was reached, Mr. McPherson reviewed the history of the ironclads, and argued that no appropriation should be made at present for the completion of any of them, but that even if money were appropriated for the others, the Puritan especially ought to be excepted from the appropriation.

Mr. Hale said the question whether these great ironclads were the possession of the government under the legislation of last session should be completed or laid aside, ought to be settled at this session of congress. He read portions of the report of the advisory board recommending the completion of the vessels, and also an extract upon this subject from the report of the secretary of the navy, and called special attention to the fact that the present secretary was not in favor of completing the work under "the puritanism" of the secretary of the navy.

Mr. McPherson moved to amend by striking out the words "the puritanism" and inserting the words "the secretary of the navy," and asked Mr. Hale whether that intention had been embodied in the bill.

Mr. Hale replied that that was the intention of the committee. All legislation attempted by the senate had been struck out, leaving this a clean bill containing appropriations for maintaining the existing navy and other items for the increase of the navy standing apart from the appropriations for the different bureaus.

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no warrant under the constitution for such a proceeding, and that it was a violation of the rights of the people. Mr. Dumb, who characterized the doctrine of state rights as an old fossil, in reply Mr. Blackburn asserted that Mr. Dunn had convinced the house of his perfect adept in the art of swallowing every political doctrine he had ever held for the purpose of appropriating money from the treasury to enrich private citizens.

Mr. Hiseock supported the amendment, declaring that he was not in favor of taxing public money for the improvement of private property.

The amendment was lost—22 to 80. The committee then returned to the portion of the bill relating to the survey of public lands, which had been passed over informally.

On motion of Mr. Ryan an amendment was adopted authorizing surveys which may be required for the identification of land for the purpose of evidence, in any suit or proceeding on behalf of the United States.

Mr. Brents offered an amendment providing that the commissioner of the general land office may allow a survey of five or more miles for standard lines for the survey of lands in Oregon and Washington territory.

On motion of Mr. George, an amendment was adopted providing that the commissioner of the general land office may allow a survey of five or more miles for standard lines for the survey of lands in Oregon and Washington territory.

Mr. Holman moved to reduce the appropriation for surveying the public lands from \$400,000 to \$200,000.

On motion of Mr. Dwight, and after discussion, the paragraph making appropriation for the survey of private land claims in New York and New Jersey was struck out.

Mr. Ford offered an amendment repealing the pre-emption laws, together with all laws authorizing the filing of declaratory statements for the entry of public lands by agent or surveyor.

Mr. Washburn advocated the amendment, contending that the pre-emption laws should be repealed. The manner in which the public lands are taken up under those laws is a perfect scandal.

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JOHN Q.'S WEAKNESS.

He wrote a Great Speech and Killed a Man With It.

Had you looked through camp you would have discovered that some minds had been discovered. In some it was whisky, in others old sledge, in others lying and boasting, and so on clear around. A few were wary, a few were too fond of argument, and the weakness of Elder Watkins, in particular, was reading the Testament too much.

Which is to remark that "one may be too good in this world."

Among the other weaknesses which cropped out in our camp on Grizzly creek that winter was the weakness of John Q. Baker.

Mr. Baker had spent years in inventing a great speech. He had brought the pieces together at different times, as if they had been parts of a moving machine, and the work of stitching them together was now being done. He was waiting for the right moment to deliver it.

It was a great speech. It began with the sounding of the bugles, and didn't end at any particular epoch. It was religious, political, social, statistical, philosophical, valuable, and interesting, and every respectable family ought to have had a copy.

When the speech was finished and polished and ready for delivery, it was stored away in a safe, and the speaker waited for the right moment to deliver it.

Then John Q. took his speech under his arm and walked over to Turkey Bend to find an audience. He found a crowd of about five hundred men in which to get out of shooting range. He then tried the camp up the Little Trail, and there he was actually shot at.

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taxation. Since then, as we have said, his critics have not been so numerous.

The Transcript recites this record with satisfaction. From the very outset of President Arthur's administration it has maintained that he was a republican of republicans, and that his policy would be to conserve the republic.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH

Annual Statement

OF THE

Connecticut Mutual

LIFE

Insurance Comp'y

HARTFORD, CONN.

RECEIVED JAN. 1, 1883

FOR PREMIUMS

FOR INTEREST AND PROFITS

FOR DIVIDENDS

FOR RESERVE

FOR DEBIT

FOR BALANCE

FOR CLOSING

FOR TOTAL

FOR NET ASSETS

FOR SCHEDULE OF ASSETS

FOR LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

FOR PREMIUMS ON POLICIES

FOR COST OF REAL ESTATE

Auction Sales.

R. O. Holtzman,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

THOMAS E. WAGGAMAN,

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STRAIGHT CUT NO. 1

CIGARETTES.

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1

Superior to All Others.

Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes

ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

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Want, Rates, For Sale, &c., &c., of three lines or less, inserted three times for 25 cents. All answers, when desired, will be delivered by special messenger to the residence or office of the advertiser.

THE REPUBLICAN intends to demonstrate that it is the very best advertising medium in the District, and earnestly requests a liberal patronage of its branch offices.

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General Agent for District of Columbia,

COINER TENTH AND F STREETS,

Washington, D. C.

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JOHN H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

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Location unsurpassed; newly furnished and improved, with 200 rooms; every attraction superior to any hotel in Philadelphia.

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Terms, \$4, 60, and \$7.50 Per Day.

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A Specialty of Outside Dinner Parties.

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